## THE NEW REGIME.

Our Springfield Correspondence. Braingeinin, Dec. 5, 1860. Who Will Control the Western Patronage-A Guide to Of-Ace Seekers-The Cabinet-Robert E. Scott, of Virginia-Botts Nowbere-Mr. Lincoln and the Money Market-

Joshua R. Gideings On Hand-Personal, de , de As the electoral colleges are about to meet in the Northern States, and by their votes to make Lincoln the bone fide President of the Uni ed States, after which event the pangs of office seekers may be supposed to commence in good carnest, your correspondent has compiled a sort of directory for the beneat of such of that hungry kidney as hall from the Western States. It will tell them re to procure the necessary certificate, showing the time served in the ranks, the zeal manifested and the money spent for the cause, &c., &c., before setting out on the pligrimage to the biding place of the republican Aliah. By availing themselves of the information con-tained in the subjoined reliable list of political characters that will control the distribution of the federal pairousge in the several States, they are likely to save ich unnecessary trouble and anxiety :--

Omo-Tom Corwin, Senator Wade, Robert D. Schenck

INDIANA-Henry S. Iane, John D. Defrees, Schuyler, Colfax, Col. Thompson.

ILLINOIS—N. B. Judd, Senator Trumbull, Wm. B. Ogden,

Judge Logan, J. Gillespie, R. Peck.

Wisconsin-Senator Declittle, Gov. Randall, Karl Schurs, and members of Congress generally.

Iowa—Members of Congress.
Missours—F. P. Blair and Edward Bates KANSAB-Mark W. Delabay, Tom Ewing, Jr., M. J. Par-

rot, M. O.; C. A. Wilder, Judge Johnston.
It is believed that Kansas and Missouri will soud a comparatively more numerous bost of expectants than any other section of the Union. The number of free soll martyrs, both bogus and otherwise, that will present nemselves for consideration from these two regions, will be prodigious. The Kansas delegation will be headed by Mark W. Delahay, an empty-headed, self pushag, valugiorious strui, who bases his preters one on unsoticited campaign services of doubtful efficacy in lilinois and la diana The Missourians that will before long beset the President elect, under the leadership of F. P. Blair, are likely to fare relatively better than the applicants from any other State, as their slice will be unurually large, in law of the fact that the largest republican vote cast in a clave State was given in Missourt, and that the bulk of the free soil party of Missouri is made of Germans, who have never been to the habit of running after offices, but content themselves with voting, and leave the division of the spoils to the comparatively few natives that figure as

A rumor has been afloat to-day that the President elect contemplates a selection of his constitutional advisors diately after the meeting of the electoral colleges, and making his choice known to the country at large in order to aliay the Southern excitement. Having been unable to trace it to any authoritative source, I place no oredence in it. It must appear evident to every intelligent mind that the present political aspect of the country renders the composition of the Cabinet a most difficult task, hardly admitting of a hasty discharge.

The name of Robert E. Scott, of Fauguier county, Vir ginia, has been freely mentioned of late in connection with the Scoretary ship of the Interior. He is pressed principally by Indiana and Pennsylvania influences. Botts is nowhere. His name has not been presented by any one. 1 think use Valor streeches will prove ineffectual bids for office. He seems to be pretty well approximate to Press.

Mr. Lincoln keeps himself fully posted as to the sondition of the money market. Mr. Dabo's, the State Audi tor, who is in daily and intimate telegraphic and epiztolary intercourse with many leading Wall street operators, formishes bim constantly such information as enables him to understand the strange capers of your balls and

Joshus R Giddings, the renowned prophet of Ashtabu la, arrived here this morning to fill an oratorical engagement. He called up in the President elect, and was privately engaged with him for some time. Although cor dially received, I doubt that he succeeded in clisting an expression of sentiments on the issues of the day in harmony with his own.

Hoe. Hugh White left for New York early this morn None of the electors have arrived as yet. A heavy fall of enow occurred during the last two days throughout

the State, which may delay their movements.

SPRINGPIELD, Dec 4, 1880 Mr Lincoln and the German Vote of the Northwest-Pro minent German Expectants-What They Are After-Ap proaching Meeting of the Electoral College-Large Influx of Place Seekers-The President Riect and the Assembling of Congress-Personal, de , de

That foreign elements prevail much more extensively

travelier. That of the heterogeneous mosaic of nationali-ties that constitutes the population of the former, the German is, next to the native, the most numerous on nponent part, will also be learned by a short acquaintacce with the respective localities. Ever since the reaction upon the revolutionary era of 1848 and 1849 began to swell the numbers of those that accountly sought the hospitable shores of this republic of the new comers crossed the Atleghantes in search of a cheap home in the broad free West, and bence the inse of the German settlers in all the States west of he aforesaid mountain barrier and north of the Unio iver has been proligious during the last tan years ameness of language, habits and tendencies made them compact body, whose laftuence was from year to year f voters among them was augmented by stoady patu ralization. In 1866 their numerical strength asserted itself just ended, and that owing to the fact that the immigra-tion of 1884 and 1886 (the most voluminous ever landed in this country in a like space of time) had not been naturalized in the former year. But in the late contest it

may be well said that the voters of Gorman extraction held the balance of power to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin. Minpeacts and lows. In each of these States they numbered tens of thousands, and on whatever side they ware to throw the whole weight of todir vote was sure to

There was not an intelligent poll clan in the North west that was ignorant of the imp cases of his "Germis friends." Hence all possible as clauses were brought to bear upon them by each of the contending parties and equal vigor, but different success.

The majority of the Germans of the Northwest, on the

that of their countrymen in the Atlantic cities, contributed to the success of the republican party. Nor is this stubborn fact to be wondered at. Their abigst journals, their best speakers, their most prominent and popular men, reflected republican views. They worked with the peculiar real, carpestness and indefaligableness with which the German mind is wont to make propagants for its convictions; and beace the result-namely, an overwholming majority among their compatriots for Lincoln

in Ohio, Lilinois, Indiana, lows and Wisconstu, pative republicans now openly acknowledge that their victory was, if not whelly, at least to a great extent, doe to the larg accessions they received in the most botty contested sections from the German ranks. Whether their share of the fruits of the triumph, in accomplishing which they seinted all but decisively, will be commensurate to the aid they furnished, remains to be seen.

That the Germans, as a role, run less after office than he natives, so candid observer of political life will deay out that all those among them that made themselves con pleases by their efforts, both on the stump and other vise, in behalf of Lincoln, are disinterested patriots, free rom all yearning for office, can hardly be supposed.

It is well known, on the contrary, that quite a number are ready to serve their country. Of these Toutonic

expectants the most prominent are:—
George Schneider, editor State Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

H. Boernstein, editor Advertice, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Domphke, editor Afias, Rilwaukee.
J. F. Mansfleid, Indiana Riccior at Large.
F. Hassaureck, Ohio Riccior at Large.
Gustavus Koernor, ex Lienienant Governor of Bilinois

Russe, ex Licuterant Governor of lows.

Koulmann, New York District Elector.

Karl Schurz, whose claims are the strongert, in ere alderation of his having delivered over a hundred campaign speeches and spent a small fortune for the cazes, spects to be United States Senator, and hence will keen

são one of the German courts. But as all cannot be grati-sded in this way, acros will have to contest themselves fur. Kixed squirrel and interior are also considered

with something else. I would not be surpained, however,

versor Korrner should be sent to Bertin. The greatest drawback the German candidates for fede ral appointments will experience in pushing their claim, will be the cifficulty of making Mr. Lincoln acquainted with the drift o the German wishes as reflected in their press; and hence, I rust, they will feel grateful to your correspondent for the publication of the above details, which were unlish d to him by one of the most eminant German citizens of this State. Mr. Liucoln is disposed to be just to his German friends, and will doubtless act upon he hin s berein thrown out.

The approaching meeting of the electoral college has greatly enlivered Springfield. All the electors have already arrived. Each one brought a whole suite of expectant friends along, and the hotels and barrooms are

Mr. L'nco n's rom was crowded all day during recep tion hours, and there was no end of introductions, saluta tions, congr. ulations, compliments, &c., &c.
The attention of the President elect is now fixed on

Congress. He awaits the appearance of his predecessor's age with the greatest anxiety. The attitudes likely to be assumed by Northern and Scathern Congress also a frequent theme of conversation with him. Father Giddings departed early this morning for the

George G. Fogg, the Secretary of the National Republic

can Executive Committee, is again in town, and figures Some wage are daily entering the names of distinguished Eastern politicians on the registers of the leading hotels Fach such boges arrival works the political gossippers of this city into a considerable excitement, until the

## is discovered by attempted calls upon the hotel strangers THE FASHIONS IN FURS.

A severe winter may be considered as nature's audorse sent of the fur trade. Ice and snow help it along won derfully, and a long spell of cold weather has as stimulat ing an effect upon the business as spring has upon vege ton, or summer upon insect life. With the first free all is bustle and activity; then the regular business sea son sets it; then the relative value of different fars be mes a standard subject of discussion; then the feminine mind is distracted what to choose; then it wavers, like t produlem, between the dazzing whiteness of the er mine, the tofter beauty of the mink, or the giresy epicator of the sable, in which "all that is best of dark and bright," meet and micgle in a very bewildering sort of way. nobody think or speak lightly of this difficulty who has not first spent an hour or two in Gunther's fur catablishmeet, and turned from black to brown, and from brown to white, with an ever increasing sense of perplexed uncer tainty; that is, supposing they are going to buy; for, if a visiter only, with a mind free to admire all varieties, without seeking to possess any, an hour so spent would afford numixed entisisation. It is pleasant to feel oneself amid these mementoes of daring adventures and hairbreadth escaper, and to know that every region of the earth, from Lapland to Peru, has furnished us quota of there elegant luxuries. Many a comanon lies bidden in these capes and mulls that would startle the fair purcha sers even to think of. They tell of desolate lands, of snowy wastes, of trackless forests explored and traversed, of dangers oncountered that might appal the stoutest heart, and privations endured that might wear out the most resolute patience. The remance of industry is a thousand times more thrilling than that of travel, and the enterprise of science pales before that of com merce. Nowhere do we recognise this treth more fully han in a fur emperium, surrounded on all sides by pelom three contineuss. This article of trade is a connecting link between the city and the wilderness. It brings the steppes of Russia and the Opera House of New York to cose conjunction; binds the Parisian Boule vards to Siberia, and gives the Polar regions an interest to Hyde Park. The very sight of an ermine cape in the sination away to another zone, and to scenes whose sub limity would throw into shade all the mimic glories of the stage. So, in addition to the material warmth and com fort we derive from furs, we can extract also a vast amount of immaterial enjoyment; and if this view of the question does not present theil often to the bayer, it is only a proof that the actual worth and value of the and is decisive, and taste settles the matter at once, without having recourse to the imagination. However, it is with the fancy, that we have to do-and with fors, moreover in the manufactured condition which excites in the bosom of our New York selles a feverish desire of pos session. Year after year this desire becomes more im portunate, and now cobody-that is, nobody that intende to be anybody-one possibly do without a mice set of furs. It is a perfect sine qua non-it is a mark of ro speciability, while real genuine Russian sable is much re. It represents, not buildreds but thousands of dollars. It is a proof, not of consequence, but of riches has, though the law does not define them here as it did of yore in the Old World. Here the pocket takes the place of legislation, and its edicts are more potent far than any ever decreed by Kings or Parliament; how ever, even its edicts are disregarded. With that, bowever, we have nothing to do. Our business is with the fore that are sold, and not with the burers

In no other city of the world are so much expensive fors sold as in New York. The superior kinds nore flad a ready market, while the inferior and common brands are

shipped to Europe.

Furs are not subject to as much variations in shape and size as other articles of dress. For the last three years there has been scarcely any change in either respect. The muffs are as small and the full capes as large as they were thos, and it is not improbable that the next three years will see them as they are now. The half capes, quarter capes, and victorines, have neither lost nor gained an inch during the same space of time, and the cuts show an equal aversion to change The large cape, which has all the elegance of full dress, and all the ease of neplies, is still in fashion, and in all probability will long retain its hold on popular favor. No other article of dress is so useful, none so convertible, for a full cape can supply the place of cloak, shawl or mantilla. They are from thirty to thirty three in thes deep, while the fur cloak, which the shortness of our winters renders ie is desirable, measures from forty five to fifty, and the half cape is about fifteen inches deep. Young ladies, particularly those who pride them serves on the faultless symmetry of what Mrs. Mantains seculd call their "cutline," affect victorines, so account of their small size. Muffs, as we said before, are still small; tassels still continue to replace the long floating ribbons that were in vegoe some years ago, and good taste still ordains that the floing should assimilate with

Central Park has originated a new fashion. or rather resuscitated an old one. The box of former days has reappeared there under the more imposting name of the riding boa, but considerably abbreviated in length. It forms a very graceful addition to a riding babit, and coables the rider to brave with imposity the keen air of that open locality. It is not much wern as yet, having been ouly introduce t; but we have no doubt it will be in universal favor among our fair equentrians, who will not be slow to seize on a good idea and convert an individual fancy into a regular fashion. For is used for trimming heavy materials, particularly voivet, and would be more used for that parpose were it not so expansive. The expense of fur trimming seems disproportionale to the quantity, but is to be accounted for by the fact that for must be cut to a disadrantage to prepare it for that purpose. The different another of which we have not yet spoken-swanedown or swanskin, which may be classed as the connecting link between fur and feathers. Swansdown formerly had an independent existence; it even attained to the dignity of supplying full sets; but now it is soldom sees, and when seen merely ekes out or adds to the beauty of some

Ermine can never go out of fashion; it is, par excellence, the dress for; the for for operas, balls and concert rooms, for every place where there is light and glitter; in thort, for every public place or promenade that is rooted in, thus leaving to the dark fure the wider domain canopted by "the brave o'erhanging firmament." To this, however, there is an exception worth chroniciling. Some ladies, desiring to be distinguished from the crowd, have discarded furs sitegether as too common, with the ex-ception of a small ermine mul, which at the present mo-ment is, and probably until the rigorous cold of midwin ter sets in will be, the extreme of fashion. Nor should we forget to add that ermine is quite the f m for children and young misses. They can wear it out of doors, and nothing can be more becoming to the delicate

children's fure—the pure white of the one and the pre-ponderance of white in the other readering them exceed-legly suitable for that purpose. Miniver is not so much sed in this country as it is in Europe, but we see it squirrel. It is, in fact, but an inferior kind of ermine, and the dark spots of scalakin placed at regular intervals, in imitation of ermine tips, look, like all imitations, far away behind the original. First among the imitation of made furs stands French rabbit or brown coney, which can be dyed to recomble mink or sable

it is cark and glossy, but of course it does not wear like either of the leading furs. It is known by many names—brown sable, queen table, French marten, to Musquash, another imitation fur, is even more liberally supplied with aliases, alliter ative at that, for it is called march mink, swamp sable, cided advantage over the copey, for it is more durable, and this fact should offset its unfortunate name. It is in the rural districts, but is at a discount in the towns and cities. Generally speaking, indeed, the black furs

by the lighter colored ones.
Strangely enough, the sale of different furn is determine by locality. For instance, Sich is a favorite in the West and South, while in the Middle and Eastern sections it is at a discount; New York is the great market for the leading fure, sable, mink and ermine, and where Quakers most do congregate squirrel is in the ascendant. It would seem from this that topography has something to do with

The prices of fure remain the same as last year, with the exception of mink, which has depreciated fully twee-ty per cent. Three causes operate to produce this effect: a greater catch of mink than usual, the opening up of ow sources of supply, and the costlinees of the article which tends to exclude it from the European market, and consequently to overstock our own.

The present threstening aspect of public affairs at home has not as much effect on the fur business as on other manufacturing interests more intimately connected with the South, for in those sunny regions there is not much demand for fare at any time; their mild, short winters can be entured without them, and any emperary interruption of basicess with that and tion of the country must fall lightly on this branch of ou industrial interests. Charleston is about the extreme Southern limit of the trade in manufactured furs and outle and victorines, the only goods ordered for the Southers market. The amount sent South is, therefore, greater in quantity than in value, and a falling off in the demand would not be of vital consequence. Still it would be felt and the present crisis has left its mark, slight though to be, on the fur trade of New York.

The estimation to which the different species of furs are held is found by looking over the prices demanded for them. The market value is the only real value,

For what's the worth of anything, But just so much as it will bring? Taking this postical and practical view of the subject and judging by this raiber heterogenous platform of poetry and sense, we come to the conclusin that Russian sable is the most desirable of all possessions in the for way. It costs from two thousand to two thou sand five hundred dollars a set, and sometimes over that figure. We do not wonder, therefore, that to obtain possession of such a very pretty place of property should aronse the most sigmboring ambitton. The most listices lady might become energetic under the influence of such potent stimules. There is a possibility of procuring this fur at a much more reasonable price—say one thousand deliars—but of course it is not the first rate article. Hudson Bay sable ranges from two hundred to eight hon dred dollars a set, and is a very much admired fur. Of nimal than we do of its Siberian relative, the price of the latter placing is beyond the reach of all save the wealthiest. Next comes the mink, the most popular of all the different varieties of this indispensable winter luxury. To the rish, dark glossiness of its far, almost rivalling the beauty of the sable, it joins the very important advantage of com-parative cheapness, a set of this fur being procurable for prices varying from seventy five to two hundred dol lars The ermine, the regal and judicial fur of Europe, can be bought for seventy five dollars, and from that up to one handred and fifty. He color makes it more suita-ble for balls, operas and festive scenes than for the street, from which, however, it is not wholly exiled. Stone marten, which is not so much worn as heretofore. varies from one hundred and twenty five to one hundred net fifty, and Sich from fifty to severty five dollars. The mixed squirrel is a very pretty and becoming fur, ment a monopoly of this and miniver has been grant ed. The gray squirrel is a very sober, sedate looking fur, demand and high favor among our Quaker population. It is just the fur that a sense of the fitness of things would point out for them. It ranges from thirty to forty dol

American Seamen.
The following is an abstract of returns of at mea registered in the several ports of the Uduring the jour ending September 30, 1860: mea regustered in the several ports of during the jear ending September 30 Matrice and the several ports of the se

Total ..... 6,774 The following is a statement of the number of As

		Native.	Naturalized	Total.
ar ending S	ept 30	. 1840 7.951	140	8.091
16	- 46	1841 1,016	148	9,16
AT.	- 66	1841 7.738	160	7,896
46	- 61	1843 7.684	92	7,176
41	11	1844 8,230	147	8.367
it	44	1845 8,460	129	8.57
41.	86	1846 8,018	105	8,12
44	- 11	1847 6,867	122	6,095
41	+1	1845 8,169	92	8,261
44	- 44	1849 9.843	941	10.08
11	- 16	1850 8,005	195	9 191
44	- 11	1861 8 565	171	8,736
16	.88.	1862 9,863	246	10.140
44	11	1863 9.010	253	9.263
64	41	1864 8,617	302	8,919
11		1986 9,386	800	9,686
11	44	1866 7.860	267	8,116
11	86.	186T 7,923	221	8,144
44	-	1858 6 679	310	6,899
11	-	1860 6,640	400	7,040
**	**	1960 5,774	204	6,975

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE IN VERMONT.—The following is abstract of the valuation of real estate in Vermont, a cording to the appraisal of 1860, together with the los and gain in the several counties since the last appraisal:—

		Gain Lors	
	\$6,179,188 SO	130,720 00	-
ton	4 854 897 00	295,056 00	=
to	4.675 865 00	- 900 971	-
den	5,418,496 PS	71.936 00	4
********	1.250.085 00	92.97T 00	
	4.788 902 06	202,619 00	
lele	954,990 60	-1 41,794	00
0	2 270,713 00	848 120 00	1000
*********	6,998,103 64	- 84,511	99
********	3 842 566 00	497.386 00	200
	9.445 966 00	100.345 00	-
gton	6 338 915 16	20 805 64	-
********	6 714 871 80	164,842 50	-
	9 616 485 85	- 870,683	05
	70,459,159 67	2.006,116 36 859,794	-
Bin	-	1,146,889 75	-

## HEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROYALTY IN THE NEW WORLD; OR, THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AMERICA. By Kinahan Cornwallis. New York: M. Doolady.

Mr. Cornwallis, whose connection with this journal scalled him to obtain facilities for observation which otherwise he would have been unable to obtain, has empodied a complete history of the royal visit in an exceedingly lively and interesting narrative, which the pub-lic, we are sure, will peruse with much pleasure and

As an eye witness of the events which he rec descriptions, which, for graphic simplicity and vigor could not be surpassed, have a poculiar value, and there is a consequent freshoes imparted to his writings which otherwise would be hardly attainable. From the first landing of the Prince on the continent to his final de-parture from Portland, Mr. Cornwallis was constantly travelflag with the royal party, and no one was therefore more capable of forming a correct judgment of matters connected with the Prince's progress than himself. We have here, in the handsome volume before us, not only a panorams of the four, but plotorial glimpees of the history and present state of the country through which he passed, and anecdotes and fun enough to put us in the best possible spirits. We here meet with much that is new and much that is both instructive and amus ing, and, in turning over the pages we have been hur-ried from grave to gay, from lively to severe, with a rapidity worthy of the best of novels. Yet we have noticed throughout the strictest adherence to the facts, and the most well weighed words in everything upon which as opinion is pronounced. The work is not so much studiously as sensibly written, and no one can peruse it without feeling respect for its author. In his introductory obspier, he says .--

introductory chapter, he says.—

When I am dead and gone, as people say in England, the visit of the Prince of Waies will be recalled in the midst of pleasant associations by hundreds of thousands who are now children, and whose present beast is that they have seen him; and when they too have gone the way of all flesh, their children and their children's ohit ofrem will read in the history of our time the chronicle of this royal visit, and it will be equally renembered in England and America, and tend for ages to preserve and strengthen that friendship which ought always to exist between the English and Americans, who are allied, not only by the of interest, but by an silletty of race and language, which latter is a ratural bond that can never be entirely broken, and it is to be hoped that the day will never come when it will be found weaker than we find it now.

Mr. Cornwallis is a pleasant traveller, enthusiastic, per-

Mr. Cornwallis is a pleasant traveller, enthusiastic, persevering and overflowing with a bubbling gaiety and good numer, and before we have read through fifty pages of his book we hall him as a friend, and wander on with him in perfect conficence in our guide wherever he may see it to lead us. He has a quisk and discriminating eye, rapid powers of combination, a true feeling for nature and a wholesome large hearted sympathy with his follow men. After reading his book we feel as if we ourselve had been speciators of the scenes he deplote, so vividiy are they brought before us. Any one reading this vo tume and reading the letters of the London Times corre scondent cannot fall to be struck with the superiority of the American over the English account in every way, and we therefore heartily recommend the work. Of the New York bail, of which there is a long description, Mr. Corn-

York bail, of which there is a long description, Mr. Cornwallis says:

The tickets not being purchasable, the company was ilmitted to the committee and their immediate friends. In a democratic country like this, an exclusive gathering of the kind ought not to have been tolerated. A high price upon the tickets, and stringent rules as toossume, would have insured, not only as select a company as were there present, but an assembly less composed of old fogies. If the moneyed and renerable Gooperites who had the management of the affair, and who knew as much about danoing as the celebrated pig in the horapipe, which do be exceedingly aristocratic, why did they not content themselves with the according yould they not content themselves with the according of out the patronetses," through whose voucher tickets only sould be obtained! If this plan is consi sered perfectly satisfactory by the nobility of an old monarchical country like Regisnd, and in a great city like London, it ought to have satisfied the law york committee of four hundred. As it was, New York did not give the Perion a ball, had a or riain number of gentismon, who subscribed a for these amount of money with which to do the thing hand soundly. It was a pity, after all their pates, that the floor over the parquette should have tallen in just as the dancing was shout to commone Either the committee or the carpenters had made a bad job of it there. This and the fall from the front tier to the floor two large flower vases were the mishage of the night. The other drawbacks were the consequent postponement of cancing till the carpenters had made a bad job of it there. This and the fall from the front tier to the night. The other drawbacks were the consequent postponement of cancing till the carpenters had made a bad job of it there, this and the fall from the front tier to the night. The other drawbacks were the consequent postponement of cancing till the carpenters had made a bad job of it there, this and the fall from the front tier to the night. The other We transfer the following to our pages from his con

cluding reflections:—
It is hardly necessary for me to remark that the royal four, which in the foregoing narrative I have chronicled with cosmopolitan impartiality, has been a great success, both to the reigning samily and government of England, both to the reigning is maily and government of England. with cosmopolisa impartiality, has been a great success, both to the reigning iamity and government of England, the people of the British Provinces and their neighbors of the United States. With the exception of the Orange difficulties in Upper Canada, the progress of the Prince of Wales, from his first landing on American soil to the day of his final departure from it, was marked with a series of the med flattering demonstrations, not only from those he will one day, in the ordinary course of nature and by the constitution of his country, be called upon to govers, but from the free people of a great and friendly power, which although differing in system from his own sizes at a like result—the priceless boon of liberty. Whenever he went on British soil the lahabitanta displayed their loyalty to the throse and their affection for the Queen and that son who came among them as her representative. At every city, town and village through which he passed, one at least, and frequently helf a dense addresses of devotion and wolcome were presented, and as promptly replied to. I should have felt much satisfaction in printing the whole of these, for they did equal credit to the head and heart, but the space they glould country is more than I could afford, and official decuments of that kind are, affect all, not very fively reading. The preposessing appearance and social qualities of the Frince were of immense assistance in faming the fire of his popularity, and his fondesses for dancing around the interest of the ladies to a very high pitch is deed—aye, and of the men too; for what father or brother would not like to see his daughter or sister dance with the Royal Highness, taking their daughters or other lady relatives with them, merely in order that they might have the chance of being selected as the Prince's partners, or even of enjoying the only less delightful honor of dancing in the same set with him. Many are the complaints that I have heard from those who were disappointed in their expectations of an introduction

While that committee set,
All around went to get
Friends of their cem.

The graver import of his visit was, however, in
sir singthening the popular feeling of attachment to the
mother country. This result was equally achieved in the
British Provinces and the United States; in the one case
binding the colonic closer to the parent land, and in the
other securing more firmly the general interests of the
two great sections of the Anglo-Baxon race, as represented by tireat Britain and the United States.
The semitment expressed on several occasions by
Lord Lyous, the British Minister at Washington,
who accompanied his Rayal Highness from the landing at Qasbec to the departure from Portland,
in his citicial replies to various American citizens, and particularly the Chicago committee, was
extremely gratifying to the people of the United States.
To the Prince, personally, the tour must have been one
of no lam pleasure than profit, although it was a task
which few in any other position would have had
either the boldness to undertake or the industry to
accomplish within so short a period. He has been
thereby versed in the school both of nature and human
nature, to which a voyage across the Atlantic was a
good introduction, and another back again a satisfactory wind up. It is true that he andured no small
amount of hard work during his travels, extending
over more than five thousand miles and performed in
item than three months, between his first landing in
America and his final departure, but to a youth with such
excellent stamina, and such a five of good spirits and
love of adventure as he proved himself possessed of, it
must have been mont observable, was pratries, the grandest enterant under the sun, and a country not only majestic in its physical but it lits social aspect. He has
violed great cities that only a few years ago were great
villeernesses, and he has been canbied to giance, sithough
hastlily, at the moral and political phenomena of popular soversignty which has carned for the United
States the

tion. Such a great and valuable leases to one in such a position, is certain not to be ofth rwised than productive of the most happy results in every way, depending when coupled with the many ple sant associations of his visit. The next prominent event in his history may be a voyage to India, where the prestige of royaky is so great that he would be certain to meet with a splendid reception, the effect of which upon the cative population could not fail in being highly conciliatory and beneficial to British interests. Australia is so remotely situated that the charces in favor of the Prince of Wales visiting its shores are few. But I can vouch for the dalight the colonists would feel at even the prespect of such an event, and I can imagine the magnificent sequel. It is highly probable, nevertheless, that Prince Afred or one of his younger brothers will, at no distant period, make his appearance.

By the long wash of Australasian se lively, true and original, and might be quoted with ad vactage, to the author, but we have said enough to in duce our readers to get the work and judge for them-saives. We must, finally, not forget to mention that the work is embellished with a beautiful portrait of the Prince, engraved by Buttre on steel, from a photograph by Brady, and which is the most spirited likeness we have ever seen. This alone is worth the price of the book, which is admirably adapted for a Chi Now Year's gift.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN A. QUITMAN, Major General United States Army, and Gover-nor of the State of Mississippi. By J. F. H. Claiborne. 2 vols. New York: Harper Bro-thers, 1880.

compiling the life and correspondence of his law pre-ceptor and friend, Gen. Quitman; and their publication at the present time is singularly opportune, because of the intimate connection of the name of quitman with three of the most prominent questions of our day—States Rights, Cuba and Maxico—and the personal share he bore in their initiation.

A native of the State of New York, he crossed the Aleghanies on foot at an early period of his life, and after a short residence in Ohio emigrated to Natches, where he acquired both wealth and fame by practice at the bar adopted State. The war with Mexico roused the native military arder of his soul, and receiving the appointment distinguished honor on the northern and southern lines of operations in Mexico. He was the first to en the captured capital, was appointed its Governor by Gen. Scott, and was recalled to Washington by the administration to consult relative to the During his visit to Washington the treaty of peace was signed in Mexico, and Quitman retired to private life at Natchez His views regarding the conquered country have become more important through the subsequent de-velopement of events in that republic, and our readers will peruse with interest his

PLAN FOR THE OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

To occupy the whole country in detail would be liable to several objections.

It would require a great increase of force and much

expense

Buch occupation would be likely to offend and irritale
the people, and thus provoke hostilities which might be
avoided.

avoided.

It would demoralize the a my, and, by dispersing it, reader impracticable these regulations necessary for its subordination and good discipline.

For the same reasons it would entanger the axiety of the smaller detechments.

I am of opinion that we should occupy only a limited a umber of positions in the vital parts of the country, to be selected principally with a view to revenue, consulting at the same time the scentify of the posis, which includes the preservation of communication between

hem.
The most palpable sources of revenue are:-Duties on imports
Imposts on the assaying, coining and export of the

To realize to the talest extent tas arms, we should occupy positions commanding the intertal trade of the great scapers. The city of Mexico bears this relation to Vere Cruz; San Luis Potest to Tampico; Orlzaba and Tenanan to Alvarado. These citius should be held and an open communication preserved to their respective porus.

The command the revenue from the mines, the cities of Zantocas, Guanejuato and Queretaro abould be computed. Zantocas, Guanejuato and Queretaro abould be computed. Zantocas, can Luis Potest, Zula and Tampico, constituting a military line, would require 8,000 men, citatributed as follows:

tating a military line, would require \$,000 mon, electributed as follows:

Zacatecas and San Luis, 2,500 each; Zala and Tampico, 1,000 each, and 1,000 moreabe

Guansjuato and Queretaro, on line in communication with Mexico, 2,500 each.

Mexico, Puebla, Perote, Jalapa, Puente National and Vera Croz, 18 000, distributed as follows:

Mexico, 8,000; Peebla, 2,500; Perote, 800; Jalapa, 1,200; Puente National, 500; Vera Cruz, 1,000; moveable, 2,000. Total, 13 000.

Orisaba and Tehuacan, 2,000.

The whole number of troops required under this dispesition of the forces would be 28,000 mon.

The occupation of a line from Zacatecas to Tampico would reader it unnecessary to hold Monterey and Saltillo, or to keep open the communication between those points and the Rio Grande.

The above estimate does not include any forces required or the Rio Grande or Pacific frontier.

In 1860, as Governor of the State of Mississippi, he took

In 1850, as Governor of the State of Mississippi, he took an active and leading part in the States rights movement, and called a special screton of the Legislature to const the dangers that menace the South In a special message

to that body he thus treats the DANGERS TO THE SOUTH, AND THE REMEDY.

To, overlied and carry into extent the Deet means of the peak, and to obtain covidin security for the forters, I recommend that a legal convention of the people of the Stabe should be called, with full and ample pie of the Stabe should be called, with full and ample pie of the Stabe should be called with full and ample the control of the stabe should be committed relationship of the Stabe, the dangers which thereated our domestic institutions, and sill kindred studyors and olicity with other states, or coparately, to adopt such resources as may best comport with the dignity and meany of the Stabe, and effectually correct the evils complained of. A convenion thus assembled, and representing the sovereignty of the Stabe, would, of course, possess plantary powers, uncontrolled by any instructions or restrections which the Legislature might interpose.

It might, therefore, be sufficient for me to recommend the peaking of the people, and constituted the prope exponents of their deliberate will, all public authorities and all good clitrons would yield cheerful and proupt obscience.

When I reflect upon the portinoity with which the assults upon our rights have been for years prosecuted, it is not to the stable of the sta

by Dolonel Claiborne as fully and as completely as is considered just to living participators in that great

but unsuccessful me sement. Wis biographer justly quoise in reference to him the eaying of Load Brougham: "The irue test of a great man is his having been in advances of bis age." On these three great questions Quitman was la advance of blange, but no in barely gone to the tomb, and the trealstible march of events is forcing his country to enter pop the solution of the three great questions which absorbed so much of his thought and labor-citates lights, Cubs and Mexico. Col. Clatborne has treated his subject in a gental on ! pleasing style, and bis bo in a genial and pleasing style, and his book, which is de-dicated "To the youth of the fouth," may be read with profit by the youth and those of mature age in all parts of

## THE INDIANS OF AMERICA

Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Indian Department.

OFFICE INDIAN APPAREN, NOV 30, 1860 Fix-The accompanying documents, from super-

cate, agents and teachers, indicate the present condition and prospects of the Indian tribes within our limits. In general our Indians have enjoyed during the year uninterrupted health. With here and there an exception peace has provailed within our borders. Plentoousnes bas generally rewarded the industry of the Indian agri culturist, except where the excessive drought blighted his crops and rendered his labors fruitiess.

There has been remitted for payment to various tribes is compliance with treaty obligations, during the pres at calendar year, in money, goods and provisions, \$2,924, States the sum of \$2,881,194 52 applicable to the Indian service for the balance of the fiscal year terminating the 30th June, 1861. The estimates for the fiscal year 1861-62. based on treaty promises, special provisions of iaw, and the legitimate incidental expenses arising therefrom, amount to \$2,114 636 38. The sum of \$3,396 241 has been in vested in stocks of the United States and in several of the individual States, the annual interest according thereupon (\$159 609 50) being applied in the fulfilment of treaty stipulations The amount which has reverted to the Treasury as a surplus fund during the calendar year. the objects for which the appropriations were originally made having, in the judgment of the office, been accompilshed, is \$161,237 99

Since the 4th of March, 1857, cloven treatles have been negotiated with various Indian tribes, which treaties, with the exception of the one with the Tona vanda band of Sececus, of New York, designed to settle certain claims growing out of former stipulations, may be properly suparated into two distinct classes: first, treaties of acquist tion for the purpose of concentrating the fadians within suitable reservations; and second, treaties of costion in trust to the general government with a view to the sale of lands for the benefit of the tribes, in order to secure to the individual members of each tripe paramanent houses on separate tracts, where their tribal character out be gradually abolished, and where they will be subject to the ameliora ing influences of civilization. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties, which now mostitutes a part of the public domain, is thirty million two hundred and thirty two thousand five hundred and eighty acres, for which the government has agreed to pay the gate consideration of \$3,728 890. There have also been ceded by said treation ex hundred and thirty two thousand four hundred sores of land, to be sold in trust for the benefit of the respective tribes. Ten of these treaties have been ratified, and one, the Widnebago treaty, is now before the Senate for its consideration, and I would respectfully suggest that the attention of that body be again called to the subject in view of the importance of securing to this tribe a permanent home, as they have become greatly dissatisfied and discouraged by frequent re novals from point to point, merely to accommodate white

oltizens who were anxious to possess their laads.

Under the various nots of Congress granting bounty land to Indians, there have been 1 490 applications trausof March, 1857, upon which 1,113 warrants have been smand, leaving 877 cisims suspended for additional evidence. During the same ported 1,976 warrants have been in the aggregate 3.089 was rants which have emanated in favor of Indians subsequent to the time first specified and these warrants have all been transmitted to the re spective agents for delivery to the Indians outilled

The In" a within the limits of the State of New York have not det grounded from the favorable condition in which the rey et of inst year placed them. The settle-ment of the distutties of the ronswands band of Sencess seems to have given a new impulse to their exertions, which is manifested by the marked improvement of their village, and the increased quantity of land brought under

culture.

The Ledians of Michigau, concentrated on small reservations, have been successful in their improvement.

In the report of last year it was stated that the Jouldan in Wisconsin were anxious to have their lasd surveyed, limited portions allotted to them in severally, and the residue soid for their benefit. Subsequently it has been represented that the band are divided upon the subject, and are consequence to state have been facet.

The Stockbridges and Mussess, in Wissonsis, do not appear to give any salisationy evidence of improvement. The member of these tribes are properly responsible for their present unfavorable condition, arising from the patty jealousies among the more preminent or them the patty jealousies among the more preminent or them for place and power. Wite your approbation measures have been reconstly adopted to execute the alignations of the treaty of the 11th of February, 1556, respecting the commanison of patents to the respective parties entitled laceto.

The Manomonece, during the past year, have muniformed apprint of immbordination to the requirements of their read apprint of immbordination to the requirements of their read in the past year, which were reparded by some of our prominent editions as impossing his mosety and integrity, became the subject of a special investigation. An agent was, with your approbation, despatched to their received of the intention of the department, and authorized, if they thought proper, to procure the services of an attention of the department, and authorized, if they thought proper, to procure the services of an attention of the department, and authorized, if they thought proper, to procure the services of an attention of the department which had been preferred against him. A copy of the report will be special agent, with the assommarying partial and the partment of the pa